BREAKER
Resources NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

31 July 2015

4km Soil Anomaly Identified on Possible Extensions of Mine Sequence

- **4km-long gold-in-soil anomaly identified over a prominent structural break on the Duketon greenstone belt.**
- **The targeted area may be the faulted continuation of the Moolart Well mine sequence, based on aeromagnetic data.**
- **The main soil anomaly is coherent over a distance of 4km and a width of 1.2km (+3ppb gold cut-off) and is open to the south. It is associated with anomalous molybdenum, arsenic, copper and lead.**
- **Known bedrock mineralisation trends into the main soil anomaly area from the north based on historical nickel exploration.**

Breaker Resources NL (ASX: BRB, **Breaker**) is pleased to announce that a 4km-long gold-in-soil anomaly has been identified by an orientation soil survey on a recent tenement application over a prominent structural break on the Duketon greenstone belt, 40km north of the Moolart Well gold deposit (Figure 1).

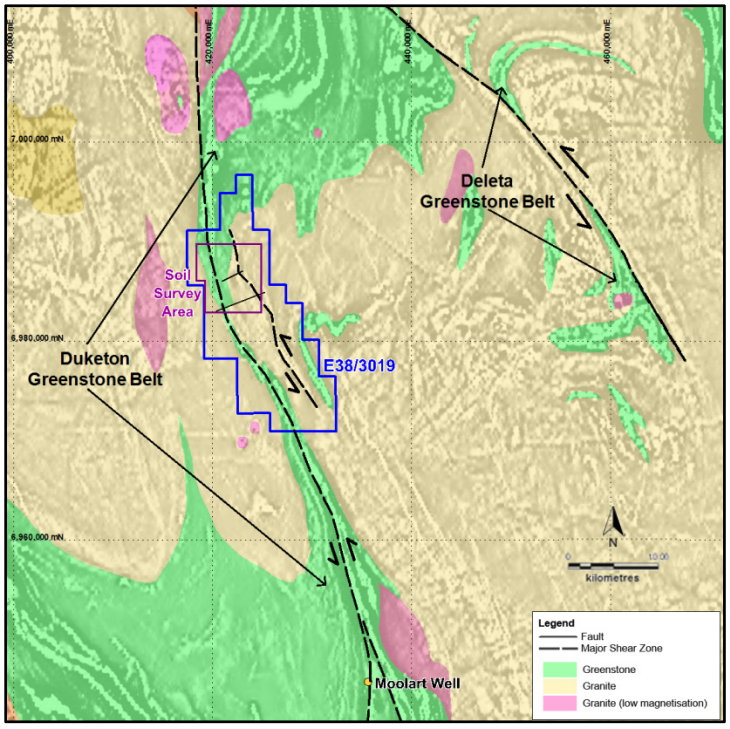

Figure 1: Project Location with Interpreted Greenstone over Aeromagnetics

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The soil survey targeted the "nose" of a 2km-wide (anticlinally folded) segment of the Duketon greenstone belt situated between two major north-northwest-trending shear zones (Figure 1). The targeted area appears to be the faulted continuation of the Moolart Well mine sequence, based on aeromagnetic data which indicates large east-block-north shear displacement with associated drag folding. Displacement is in the order of at least 30km and affects the Duketon and nearby Deleta greenstone belts (Figure 1).

The soil program identified a coherent 4km x 1.2km soil anomaly (+3ppb gold cut-off) that is associated with anomalous molybdenum, arsenic, copper and lead (Figure 2). The main soil anomaly is open to the south, with smaller anomalies to the east that appear to correspond with rotated (dilatant) segments of the shear package. The soil anomaly coincides with a prominent bend in the greenstone sequence at semi-regional scale (Figure 2) and drag folding adjacent to each of the major shear zones confirms east-block-north (sinistral) fault movement. In consequence, multiple northwest-trending structures and geological contacts in the soil survey area are dilational and therefore have excellent potential to host gold.

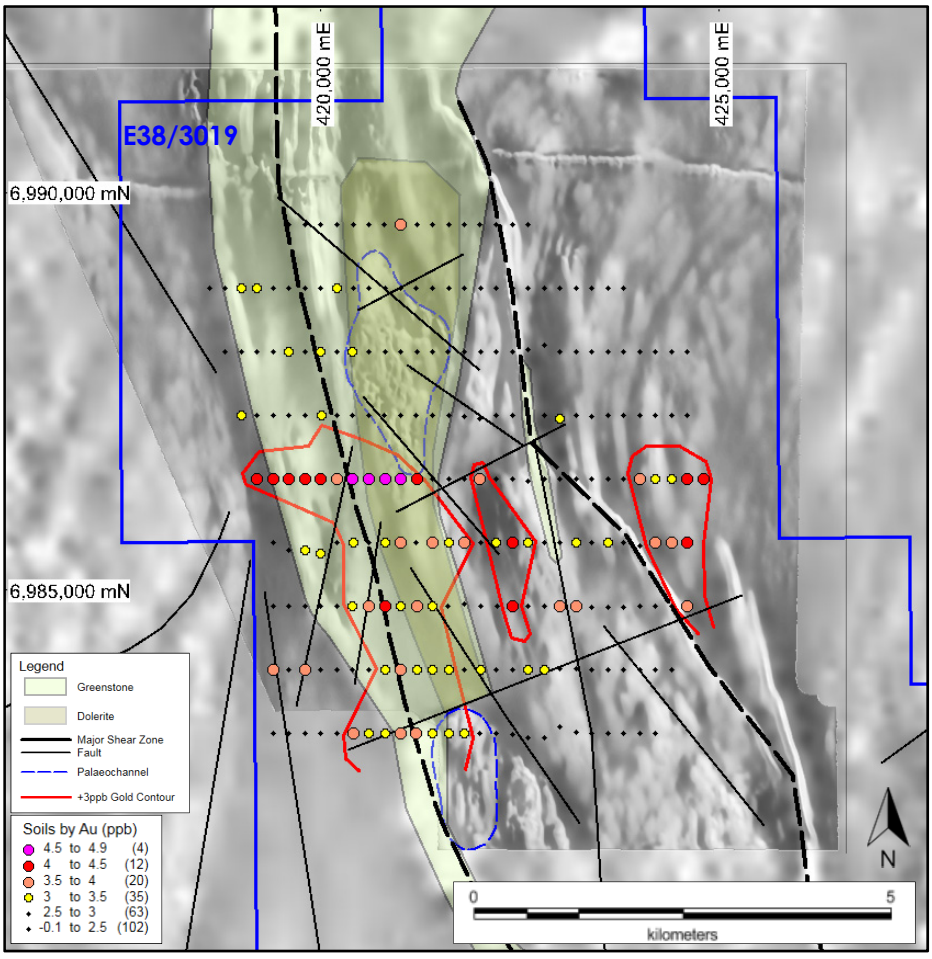

Figure 2: Soil Sampling over Geology and Aeromagnetics

Known bedrock mineralisation trends into the main soil anomaly from the north adjacent to the western shear zone, near the western contact of a ~1km-wide dolerite unit, based on historical nickel-focused drilling (WAMEX Report A88276) (Figure 2). The mineralisation includes strike-extensive zones of elevated silver (up to 1.2g/t) with anomalous arsenic, tellurium, bismuth, lead and sulphur with locally significant sericite-quartz alteration and strong shearing (based on 1m bottom-of-hole multi-element sampling and petrology). This mineralisation has not been systematically assessed for its gold potential.

Outcrop is limited and the surface regolith is dominated by thin transported sand. Based on historical drilling, the sand is generally 1-2m thick and overlies transported gravel and clay in locally developed palaeochannels (commonly 20m-30m thick) some of which are evident in aeromagnetic data (Figure 2). The underlying weathered bedrock is progressively stripped off towards the northern boundary of the tenement application.

Tom Sanders, Executive Chairman of Breaker, said "The potential for a significant gold discovery is very real based on the outstanding structural setting, and the coherence, metal association and dimensions of the soil anomaly. The presence of a wide dolerite unit, an excellent host rock for gold, particularly in an anticlinal structural trap next to a deep-penetrating shear with known mineralisation is very encouraging."

"The magnitude of the anomaly is low but that is typical of the northern part of the WA's Eastern Goldfields. For example, the gold expression in soil at the Moolart Well and Garden Well gold deposits to the south is limited to low magnitude responses (commonly 3-7ppb Au) on the margins of the palaeochannels that conceal the deposits."

"We plan to drill as soon as possible after the tenement application is granted and will tighten up drill targets up ahead of this. We also plan to extend our sampling to close off the soil anomaly, and evaluate other parts of the 25km-long application area."

Background

The soil survey was conducted on an 800m x 200m pattern over a 6km x 6km area for 252 samples. The E38/3019 tenement application forms part of Breaker's Duketon North Project and is situated in a structurally complex part of the Duketon greenstone belt. The 25km-long (198km^2) application includes typical greenstone assemblages such as mafic volcanic and intrusive rocks, ultramafic volcanic rocks and sediments intruded by granite.

For further technical details regarding the soil sampling program, please refer to the Annexure.

Tom Sanders
Executive Chairman
Breaker Resources NL

For further information on Breaker Resources NL please visit the Company's website at www.breakerresources.com.au, or contact:

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About Breaker

Breaker Resources NL is a large tenement holder in WA's Eastern Goldfields Superterrane in the Yilgarn Craton. Its exploration strategy focuses on the use of modern multi-element regional soil geochemistry to identify large gold systems near major crustal faults in unexplored parts of a world class gold province concealed by transported cover. Since listing in April 2012, Breaker has identified multiple, large, drill-ready targets on all retained projects, several of which are located along strike from significant gold discoveries.

Breaker is currently completing a drill program at its Lake Roe Project.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Tom Sanders, Competent Person, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Sanders is an executive of Breaker Resources NL and his services have been engaged by Breaker on an 80% of full time basis; he is also a shareholder and option holder in the Company. Mr Sanders has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Sanders consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ANNEXURE: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Conventional soil sampling minus 200 mesh (75micron) occurred in a 6km x 6km area in the northern half of the tenement. 252 soil samples (including standards and duplicates) were collected on a 800m by 200m grid spacing to an average depth of 25cm.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was undertaken using Breaker Resources' (**BRB**) sampling protocols and QAQC procedures in line with industry best practice, including standard and duplicate samples. Soil sample locations were picked up using handheld GPS and checked for elevation using data from a detailed aeromagnetic survey.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Soil sampling produced a minimum 80g -75 µm (200 mesh) field sieved product for aqua regia digest (no further prep / pulverisation) and multi-element analysis (MinAnalytical) by ICP-OES and ICP-MS for 63 elements (Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Hf, Hg, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pr, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr).
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (eg. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	N/A
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	N/A
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	A minimum of 80g of sieved sample was collected at each soil sampling site using BRB soil sampling protocol.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	All soil samples are a uniformly sieved size fraction and a minimum sample size is obtained.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Soil samples do not produce chips suitable for geological or geotechnical logging. The samples collected are fine sieved particles.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Soil samples are logged for landform and surface material considerations (qualitative).
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Soil sampling produced a dry, minimum 80g, -75µm field sieved product for aqua regia digest.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Soil samples were field sieved with no further laboratory preparation reducing potential contamination issues which was considered appropriate for the low level multi element geochemical approach BRB has undertaken regionally.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (**CRM**) along with field sample duplicates. MinAnalytical's QAQC included insertion of certified standards, blanks, check replicates and fineness checks to ensure grind size of 85% passing -75µm as part of their own internal procedures.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Sample duplicates were taken three times in every 100 samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly give an accurate indication of mineralisation given the qualitative nature of the technique and the style of gold mineralisation sought.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Soil samples used a 10g charge with an aqua regia digestion (partial digestion) which is considered appropriate. Elements were measured using combination of ICP-OES and ICP-MS technique which is considered the most cost effective method of low level analysis of gold and base metals.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any reported element concentrations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	BRB inserted CRMs and duplicates into the sample sequence, which were used at the frequency of three CRMs and three duplicates per 100 samples. Laboratory QAQC involved the use of internal lab standards using CRMs, blanks, splits and replicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Alternative BRB personnel (geologists and database specialist) have verified the results that are discussed in this report. It is considered that the company is using industry standard techniques for sampling and using independent laboratories with the inclusion of company standards on a routine basis.
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary sampling data was recorded on hard copy and subsequently transferred to a digital database where it is validated by experienced database personnel assisted by the geological staff and assay results are merged with the primary data using established database protocols.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were undertaken.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Soil sample locations were located by handheld GPS. Elevation values were in AHD and were corrected / checked for elevation using data from a detailed aeromagnetic survey. Expected accuracy is +/- 4m for easting, northing and RL coordinates.
	Specification of the grid system used.	GDA94 MGA, Zone 51.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Sample pickups were undertaken using a handheld GPS (see comments above). This is considered acceptable for these regional style exploration activities.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Soil samples were collected on an 800m x 200m grid spacing.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	N/A
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing of samples has been undertaken for the soil sampling program.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
structure	*If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	N/A
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Soil samples are systematically numbered and recorded then bagged in paper geochem packets which are placed into cardboard cartons ready for hand delivery to the laboratory by company personnel. The laboratory confirms receipt of all samples on the submission form on arrival. All assay pulps are retained and stored in a company facility for future reference if required.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted on sampling techniques to date.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	Soil sampling was undertaken on tenement application E38/3019, which is part of the 100% BRB-held Duketon North Project. The application was lodged on 21/11/14 and as at the date of this report, is progressing through the Native Title process associated with the expedited grant procedure. The ground is subject to two Native Title claims (Mantjintjarra Ngalia 2 WC06/006; Wutha WC99/010) covering 61.2% of the tenement application area.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	As noted above, the tenement is currently in the application stage.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The northern part of the tenement was explored for nickel by Gryphon Minerals Limited in the period 2005-10. Work included ground magnetics, RAB drilling, TEM surveys, soil geochemistry, AC drilling, diamond drilling and EM surveys. Independence Gold NL explored for nickel in the southern half of the tenement in the period 2005-08 and undertook EM and drilled 4 RC holes. A maglag soil survey identified low order anomalies but the significance of the results and the effectiveness of the technique are still being assessed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		MIM Exploration undertook shallow "duricrust" drill traverses in the period 1993-98 and concluded that their sampling approach/technique was ineffective. BHP Gold Mines NL/Newcrest Mining Ltd undertook reconnaissance geochemical drill traverses in the period 1989-93. This drilling appears to be too limited and shallow to be effective based on relogging of holes by MIM.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	BRB is targeting Archean orogenic gold mineralisation near major faults. The 25km-long tenement application includes typical greenstone assemblages such as mafic volcanic and intrusive rocks, ultramafic volcanic rocks and sediments intruded by granite. The surface regolith is dominated by thin transported sand. The sand is generally 1-2m thick and overlies transported gravel and clay in locally developed palaeochannels (commonly 20m-30m thick); the lateritic regolith is progressively stripped off to the north.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar;* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;* • *dip and azimuth of the hole;* • *down hole length and interception depth;* • *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	The soil sample locations are shown in the body of the text as Figure 2. The use of low level geochemical information to identify anomalous trends and "footprints" rather than reporting of individual values is considered appropriate in locating and mapping geological and geochemical anomalous trends that potentially identify target areas for follow up drilling.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	N/A
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation	N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	N/A
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The geometry of any primary mineralisation is not known at present due to the early stage of exploration. The soil sampling assays defines a geochemical surface expression and little if no information regarding possible geometry of mineralisation is obtained.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to Figure 2 in the body of the text.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	N/A
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	There is no other substantive exploration data.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further work is planned as stated in this announcement.